Fair and warmer to-day and to-morrow.

BRITISH UP TO PRETORIA.

ONE REPORT SAYS THE TOWN IS READY TO SURRENDER.

Another Tells of a Rallying of the Scattered Beer Forces-Roberts Sends No Word-His Telegraph Line Probably Cut - Boer Force Starts South to Harass His Communications. Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

From THE SUN'S Correspondent at Pretoria. PRETORIA, undated, via Lorenzo Marques June 4, 4 P. M. - Johannesburg has been surrendered to the British forces and Pretoria has

been invested by the English. The Boer resistance has practically ceased and the city will be surrendered as soon as a formal demand is made.

PRETORIA, June 1, via Lorenzo Marques, June 4, 3:15 P. M .- A reorganization and rallying of the burghers has been taking place all over the districts.

President Kruger's unnecessary and preelpitate flight to Lydenburg, and the taking away of the gold bullion which was intended for coinage and the leaving of a majority of the officials unpaid has engendered a deep feeling of anger among the burghers. The Krygsraad has assumed the powers of government and, acting on its discretion, the capital may be defended.

Five thousand men have left Standerton, in the southeast corner of the Transvaal, for the Free State with the object of cutting the British thes of communication.

In an address to the burghers one of the leading Transvaalers said that with God's help the hour was still coming when Great Britain would yet acknowledge the independence of the two republics, as a tremendous change had come over the situation in regard to the war.

Gen. Delarey was here for a few hours to-day, and THE SUN'S correspondent interviewed him in regard to the present situation. He said that Pretoria would be defended to the utmost extent. He went on to say that there was every chance still to drive the enemy out of the

At midnight on Friday, on account of the violent anger of the public and the officials, the President sent word to have the new treasury notes redeemed in gold. These were the notes issued for the payment of salaries.

The dynamite factory at Modderfontein was occupied last night by a regiment of British troops. Commandant Delarey's commandos are now surrounding the factory and a fierce fight is expected

The Orange Free State Artillery (the Stadt Artillery) of three batteries are now between Johannesburg and the Delagoa Bay Railway

The Afrikander women here have presented a flag to Commandant-General Louis Botha

Modderfontein referred to above is in the Witwatersrand district, about fifteen miles cast-northeast of Johannesburg.

NO REPORT FROM ROBERTS.

To Telegraph Line May Be Cut-Hunter Moving East From Mafeking. pecial Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

Lavnoy June 5-No despatches of later date than Saturday have been received from Gen. Roberts, but no anxiety is expressed because of his silence, which may be explained as being due to an interruption of the telegraph.

All interest centres in Pretoria. Practically di the news from that sace is contained in THE SUN's special despatches. For the fourth day consecutively the despatches from this source are the feature in morning papers and they are attracting universal attention. Regret is generally expressed that one of these despatches, which came in cipher, is undated, as it is the only innation that has been received that the Transvaal's capital has been invested by the British while the statement that the city will be surrendered on demand is at variance with the statement in another despatch that the Boers are rallying to defend the place.

The absence of news from other correspondents suggests that they fled during the panie or that their despatches have been sup pressed. The Daily Mail's correspondent, however, sends a brief despatch, dated June 1 stating that the town is full of strange burghers, but that most of the commandos are langered outside.

The information from other points in South Africa is unimportant and no considerable operations are recorded. News concerning Gens. Rundle and Brabant is awaited with in terest, it being hoped that they have cornered and will shortly capture the bulk of the remaining fighters in h Orange Free State.

Gen. Hunter's whole division is now believed be at Lichtenburg, a few miles east of Mafeking, in the neighborhood of which place, according to a Kimberley telegram, several commandos are assembling, presumably to oppose the continuance of Gen. Hunter's march to

A despatch to the Times from Lorenzo Marques, dated June 4, says that the dty is swarming with foreigners, who tere assisting the Boers until a few days ago. The more intelligent these men speak unfavorably of the treatment they received from the Boers. of them, after serving months in the field, are practically penniless. Only in exceptional cases was remuneration granted them. This was contrary to the understanding under which many accepted service. The Germans, both civil and military, appear to be particularly disgusted the conduct of the Transvaal Government. Many Irish-Americans, some whom only recently joined the Boers, are returning to the United States. The chief cause of complaint against the burghers is the total absence of any sense of gratitude, and it is charged that at critical unctures they altogether failed to justify their traditional reputation for bravery.

POLITICAL ROW IN CAPE COLONY. Premier Schreiner Will Resign if His Pro-

gramme Is Not Accepted. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. From THE SUN'S Correspondent at Cape Town.

CAPE Town, June 2, 10:15 A. M.—I learn that Prime Minister Schreiner will meet the Afrikander Bond party in caucus and will lay a programme before them. If his programme is dispproved he will resign. There are different Opinions as to the outcome of the matter.

The Cape Times, discussing the speeches made at the People's Congress (Afrikanders) at Graaf Reinet, advocates a suspension of the Constitution. I have the authority of Sir Gordon Sprigg, the former Prime Minister, to state that he strongly disapproves of any such action. He says that he is positively of the

On Here: Off at St. Louis.

Lackawanna-Wabash luxurious new through car Rayes here after June 2 at 10:00 A. M. daily, arriving Bt Louis 2:00 P. M. next day 'Inexcelled meals at reasonable rates. Unrivalled scenery.—Ads.

Sir John Rose-Innes, the former leader of the British minority in the Cape Parliament, and Premier Schreiner are also strenuously opposed to any such action.

The immediate political future is very gloomy, but the leading politicians are all prepared to make great sacrifices and sink their

differences in order to save the situation. The Ons Land, the leading Afrikander paper, to-day urges the members of the Afrikander Bond to act on the resolutions adopted by the People's Congress at Graf Reinet and block everything until the Imperial Government shall give its decision in regard to the points made. The situation has practically resolved itself into a fight between Premier Schreiner and the One Land, for a majority of the members of the Bond, including Commissioner of Public Works Sauer, and Mr. Hofmeyer, the Afrikander leader, support the One Land.

TRANSVAAL TREASURE SENT AWAY Big Shipment of Gold on the Steamer Bund estath From Lerenso Marques.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, June 4 .- A despatch to the Central News from Lorenzo Marques, dated Saturday, says that Mrs. Reitz, the wife of the Transvasi ecretary of State, sailed for Europe on the German mail steamship Bundesrath, which was held for ten hours for the arrival of the special train from Pretoria. There was a special saloon car for the Reitz family.

In the guards' van there were two huge safes which were screwed to the floor and were guarded by armed Hollanders. Thirty-six boxes of bar gold of the value of £150,000 were sent out in a launch and hoisted on board the

Michael Davitt, the former Member of Parliament, who went to Pretoria ostensibly as a newspaper correspondent, is reported to have said to a shipping official before leaving Lorenzo Marques: "I came too late this time to the Transvaal, but in the next war, which will not be long off, I hope to be in good time to render some service.

Transvaal Agent Goes to Amsterdam.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. BRUSSELS, June 4. - Dr. Leyds, the European Diplomatic Agent of the Transvaal, left here to-day for Amsterdam.

MONUMENT TO ROCHAMBEAU. Ambassador Porter Salutes It in Behalf of the American People.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Paris, June 4. - The monument to Rocham beau, who commanded the French troops sent to America in 1780 and cooperated with Washington in the movements which led to the capitulation of Cornwallis at Yorktown, was inaugurated to-day at Vendome, Department of Loir-et-Cher. The town was decorated with French and American flags, and enthusiastic crowds were present at the ceremony. Gen. Horace Porter, the American Ambassador, and representatives of the ministries of War, Marine and Colonies, in addition to the local notabilities, took part in the inauguration.

Deputy Le Myre de Vilers formally presented the monument to the town. Gen. Porter made a speech, in the course of which he thanked the nunicipality for the cordial reception given im, which, he said, was expressive of the sympathies uniting France and the United States. He saluted the monument in the name of American citizens. He added that he felt a patriotic joy in participating in the inauguration of the memorial to the here to whom Americ owed its deliverance. Amid cries of l'Amérique" Gen. Porter expressed the hope that the friendship existing between the sister republics would never be disturbed.

Conversion of the Old Debts Reveals the Wealth of the Country.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. MADRID, June 4 .- The Government's scheme for the conversion of the treasury debts has revealed remarkable popular wealth. The holders of treasury bonds and promissory notes issued on account of war have accepted the Government's terms on such an extensive scale that \$200,000,000 nominally of the new 5 per cent. redeemable stock will be absorbed by them, leaving barely \$40,000,000 nominally to be divided among the people who subscribed cash. The subscriptions for this \$40,000,000 amount to-night to \$328,371,300. of which \$130,000,000 was subscribed in Madrid, \$75,000,000 in Barcelons and \$40,000,000 in Bilbao. The subscriptions were made in banknotes, not gold, which is at 25 premium.

SANGUINARY FRUD IN TEXAS. The Sheriff of San Augustine County and Two Other Men Killed-Troops Sent.

AUSTIN. Tex., June 4.-The Sheriff of San Augustine county and two other men were cilled in an encounter which took place on the public square of the town of San Augustine this morning. In response to a request from prominent citizens of the town Gov. Sayers sent a military company to San Auwill reach San Augustine late to-night. Adjutant-General Scurry left this evening for the scene of the trouble. The Governor received another telegram to-night, saying that the whole town is under arms and further bloodshed is imminent. The town is thirty-five miles distant from a railroad and full particulars of the trouble have not reached here. Four of the oldest and most influential families of southeastern Texas are involved in the tragedies. They are the Walls, the Robertses, the Borders and the Brooks. The men killed this morning are Sheriff Noel Roberts.

A few weeks are Sheriff Wall of Sheriff Roberts. gustine to restore order. The company

men killed this morning are Sheriff Noel Roberts.

A few weeks ago Sheriff Wall of San Augustine county was killed by Lycurgus Borders Neel Roberts, related to the Wall family was elected to succeed Wall as Sheriff. Last Saturday, Eugene Walls, a brother of the former Sheriff, shot and killed Ben Brooks. Brooks was related to Lycurgus Borders. Borders and some of his friends returned from Beaumont yesterday to San Augustine. They swore vengeance for the killing of Brooks. The Walls heard of the threats made against them and called on their kinsman, Sheriff Neel Roberts, to take action against Borders and his followers.

As soon as the Sheriff and his two brothers acting as deputies, entered the court room where the proceedings were to take place over the shooting of Brooks on Saturday last, the Borders party opened fire on them. Sidney Roberts and Felix G. Roberts fell dead and Sheriff Neel Roberts was so badly wounded that he died at noon A reign of terror existed in the court room and the excitement spread throughout the town. Gov. Sayres was notified at Austin of the situation and he ordered the Stone Fort Kifles, a State militia company from Nacogdoches, thirty miles away, to hasten to San Augustine. The trip must be made almost entirely overland and more bloodshed may take place before the troops arrive.

A telephone message from Nacogdoches at

must be made almost entirely overland and more bloodshed may take place before the troops arrive.

A telephone message from Nacogdoches at 10 o'clock to-night, says no further shootings have taken place; at San Augustine since the Roberts Brothers were slain this morning. The Borders and Brooks men who did the killing are still at liberty. They and their friends say that Sheriff Roberts and his brothers opened fire first with pistols, but "made bad shoots," and that the other side responded with shotguns loaded with buckshot and brought down their men at the first fire. The Nacogdoches militar company and almost every other man of Nacogdoches, including the sheriff and all of his deputies, the Mayor and the constables, went to San Augustine this afternoon. The military expects to make arrests upon their arrival. The Adjutant-General will reach Nacogdoches at 2 o'clock to-night with a detachment of State Rangers and proceed at once to San Augustine, expecting to reach that place about 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mammoth Sale of Hats at O'Nelli's. They're selling Women's Straw Hats cheaper at O'Neill's than the cost of making them. French Chip Hats, finest quality, worth \$1.50, 45c. each. 6th Ave. 20th to 21st St. -Adv.

opinion that the Cape Constitution is equal to CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

A RESOLUTION ABROGATING IT RE-PORTED TO THE SENATE.

Senator Morgan Argues That If the Trenty Stands in the Way of a Declaration by Congress to Build the Canal, It Must Give Way to the Paramount Law, if the Canal Bill Becomes a Statute of the United States,

WASHINGTON, June 4 - A joint resolution, abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, was today favorably reported to the Senate by Chairman Morgan of the Committee on Interoceanic Canals. It was placed on the calendar, Mr. Morgan, however, giving notice that he would call it up to-morrow for the purpose of submitting some remarks on it. The resolution, which was introduced by Mr. Morgan March 16, 1807, reads:

Resolved, That the treaty known as the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, between Great Britain and the United States, which was concluded on the nineteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and fifty, is abrogated.

In a report accompanying the resolution Senator Morgan argues that if the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty stands in the way of a declaraion by Congress of its purpose to build the Isthmian canal, it must give way to the paramount law, if the canal bill is enacted into a statute of the United States.

"The Hay-Pauncefote negotiation," he says, "if it is ratified, creates a new treaty, which refers to and removes difficulties that have arisen out of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. To this extent it recognizes the existence of that treaty as an acknowledged fact, without expressly admitting its present obligatory force upon Conrress, either as a national or moral obligation. It does not change that treaty, but supersedes it with another agreement. As to all that relates to the canal, the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, it is ratified, terminates and abrogates the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. The assent of the two Powers to this plan of abrogation is mutual, and establishes the willingness of both to set aside the unexecuted parts of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. If the Senate should reject the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, the startling question will be thus raised whether the Sen ate, in the exercise of its treaty-making power, can abdicate or paralyze its legislative power so that it will lose all power to serve the country.

"Can one-third of the Senate, by defeating the Hay-Pauncefote negotiation, compel a majority of the Senate to abstain from enacting the House bill, because the Clayton-Bulwer Freaty would be thereby put into full effect as a bar to such action? The legislative powers of the Senate are higher and broader than its treaty-making powers, and when these functions are appealed to by different departments of the Government, on the same subject and at the same time and with opposing requests, there can be no that the highest power should be exerted o settle the question in controversy thereby relieving the country of all doubt and uncertainty. The House bill accomplishes this result without attempting to restrain or coerce the treaty-making power of the President and the Senate. It only provides for conditions that are presented and demand the attention of Congress, by resorting to the supreme and paramount law-making power and demanding its evergies in acts of legislation.

its exercise in acts of legislation.
"It is insisted, however, that when Congress has declared the supreme will of the people, in a solemn enactment of law, the President and the Senate cannot lawfully obstruct or avoid such a declaration by any treaty they can consuch a declaration by any treaty they can conclude with any foreign power. In the present peculiar situation of this subject the Senate has the power, in the use of its legislative functions, to pass the Bouse bill and thereby establish the public policy of the United States respecting a ship canal in the Isthmus of Darien. In exercising this legislative function, a majority vote of a quorum of the Senate will be conclusive of its action. Upon the collateral question, as to the present validity of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the Senate should act as a legislative body, in which a majority prevails. This legislative function is invoked by the House bill, and also by the resolution herewith submitted. If this request of the House of Representatives is refused because the President has made a request on the same subject dent has made a request on the same subject which can only be granted by a vote of two thirds of the Senate, it is manifest that th treaty-making power can, upon any occasion, obstruct any measure in its passage through Congress that relates to our foreign affairs, by merely negotiating a treaty with a foreign

Congress that relates to our foreign affairs, by merely negotiating a treaty with a foreign power.

"It is asserted by some of the committee that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, as to the parts that remain unexecuted, is a treaty of alliance, without any limit as to the period of its existence, and is therefore open to be terminated by either party at its option. Other members of the committee agree with Secretary Frelinghuysen that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, as to the features that relate to the Canalhas lapsed through the passage of time and is not applicable to projects of canal construction that were not in existence at the date of the treaty. Others assert that Great Britain has abandoned all right of contention that the treaty is in force as to the United States, because she violated its engagements by retaining certain possessions that were agreed to be abandoned and by acquiring others in and along the coasts of the Caribbean Sea that she agreed should not be occupied as British territory. "InJuly, 1798, Congress repealed a treaty of alliance with France, concluded in May, 1773, when we were in the crisis of our Warfor Independence, and the Supreme Court sustained this law. After twenty years of alliance with our most generous friend it became the duty of Congress to disappoint France by the repeal of that treaty. It was a duty that led us to the verge of open war with France, and it should be an admontion to us against maintaining an alliance with Great Britain as to the mutual denial of the right to acquire ownership and control of a canal even with the consent of the local Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and as to any obligation to protect such a canal, and of necessity, to protect the sovereignty of the States in which it shall be located.

"If that treaty is in force, and if Great Britain as to the matual denial of the local Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and set the clear duty of Congress to de-

located.

"If that treaty is in force, and if Great Britain so insists, it is the clear duty of Congress to declare that it is abrogated. In the opinion of the committee, most respectfully submitted, it is proper and necessary that the Senate should, in its legislative character, pass upon the question whether the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty is abrogated. If it is terminated, the way is cleared for proposing to Nicaragua and Costa Rica such terms as may be appropriate for acquiring in those States whatever rights and powers they are at liberty to concede to enable the United States to construct and control the canal, and, also, to open the way for such a general dec aration as to the neutrality of the canal as shall meet the approbation of the civilized Powers.

"If this resolution is rejected by the Senate, and if the Hay-Paurceforte treaty is not ratified, we will be left, then, to the alternative we should now accept, of declaring that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty cannot stand as a perpetual barrier, if such is the pleasure of Great Britain, against the right of the United States to construct and own a ship canal, in connection with Costa Rica and Nicaragua to connect the Atlantic and Pacific occans.

"The passage of the House bill, now pending in the Senate, should be the first step in this indispensable movement; and the Senate should not permit the conclusion it may reach on the Hay-Pauncefote negotiations, which is a minor consideration and is collateral to the main question, to obstruct the will of a majority of this body in its action on the House bill. To assure the freedom of the action of the Senate, as a legislative body, in the consideration of the House bill, the committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the resolution herewith reported." ocated.
"If that treaty is in force, and if Great Britain

INDIANA'S BIGGEST OIL WELL. Seven-Hundred Barrel Gusher Discovered

in Madison County. ANDERSON, Ind., June 4.—The greatest oil well in the Indiana oil territory has been found near Alexandria. It is on land leased by the Lippensott Glass Company in Monroe township and oil men say that it is one of township and oil men say thet it is one of the best ever known. The daily output is seven hundred barrels which is twice as much as any other well in the State. The Madison county oil territory is developing far better than was at first espected. Representatives of the Standard and other oil companies are here leasing all the land they can get and sinking many wells every week.

Rapid Transit to Suburban Homes. Full details of Suburban Homes in Westenester County in New York Central folder Just issued. Ap-ply to ticket agents or send leent stamp to Gen IL Daniels, Grand Central Station.—Adv.

BATTLE WITH THE BOXERS. Russian Troops Defeat Chinese Rebels in Sharp Fight.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. TIEN TSIN, June 4 -The Cossacks who went to look for the missing refugees from the district south of Pao Ting Fu have had a sharp fight with the Boxers, whom they defeated with severe loss. The Russians lost one officer and

had three others wounded. Alarming reports as to the safety of the American and English missionaries have reached here from Pao Ting Fu.

It is learned that sixteen of the Boxers were illed and many wounded. The latest telegram from Paoting-Fu states that eight members of the American Mission and three members of the China Inland Mission are missing. The train service between Pekin and Tien-

Tsin has been stopped. Huang-Tsun, the second station outside of Pekin has been burned. LONDON, June 5.-A despatch to the Times from Pekin says that M.

Giers, the Russian Minister, has offered the Tsung-li-Yamen to lend Russian troops to suppress the Boxers. The Tsung-li Yamen thanked him for the offer and promised o consider it. The Tsung-li-Yamen, however, has no influence with the Government. Telegrams from the British and American

that they were all safe on Sunday evening. their position was very dangerous. All the reports of murders of missionaries in the province hitherto sent to the Legations have aproved fictitious, though there is still

anxiety regarding the safety of the mission-

aries. One British and Russian escort of thirty men and a relief party have returned to Tien-Tsin with their mission unfulfilled. It is inevitable that a reenforced detachment will be sent to punish Boxers who wounded Russian officers. The question therefore arises whether a combined force of American and British marines should not march direct to Paoting-Fu to relieve the missionaries, the precedent being the German punitive expeditions to Shan-Tung. The Tsung-li-Yamen admits that it is powerless, while the Manchu Viceroy at Chigmi telegraphs that there are no more troops available to send to the disturbed districts.

The Times editorially declares that the situation in China is so grave that not even the British preoccupation over South Africa can. in common prudence, divert the country's attention therefrom. Unless strong measures are promptly taken the situation may rapidly

become worse.

After commenting on the employment and the further offer of Russian troops, the paper says: "What is to be our attitude in this position of affairs? We possess interests in China which make timpossible for us to leave the leading part in restoring order to any other Power, least of all to the Power which, as experience has taught us, might be tempted to use her position to the detriment of all others except herself. It is our outy to take the lead in any action that may be needed. We should rejoice to do so in company with our American kinsfolk, but that, of course, is a matter that is entirely for them to decide. In any case we must assert our hegemony on penalty of forfeiting it and assert it with energy and despatch. Happily our fleet in Chinese waters affords us the means for this step.

WASHINGTON, June 4 .- The following despatch about the Chinese situation came to-day from Mr. Conger, the United States Minister at Pekin:

"Outside of Pekin the murders and persecucutions by the Boxers seem to be on the increase. The Pao Ting Fu Railway is temporarily abandoned. Work on the Pekin and Hankow lines has been stopped. All foreigners have fled. The Chinese Government seems to be either unwilling or unable to suppress the trouble. Troops show no energy in attacking the Boxers.

The inability or unwillingness of the Chinese Government to suppress the Boxer uprising is regarded in official circles as indicating more serious outbreaks than have been expected, probably involving the stability of the Empire. While it has been known that the Empress Dowager is in sympathy with the fanatics, there was a feeling among the foreign Powers that she would do everything possible to suppress the uprising in the fear that its continuance would induce the Powers to undertake that duty themselves, thus placing China in danger of foreign occupation and possible division among the great nations of Europe. It may be regarded as significant, also, that the State Department gave out the text of Minister Conger's despatch. This action indicates that the Department desires to let the people of the United States know the seriousness of the situation in China and to show the Chinese Government the character of the information Mr. Conger is sending here, in the hope, probably, that the authorities at Pekin will understand that the good faith of their protestations of intention to suppress the disorders is doubted.

American Mission Burned at Huang-Tsun. The account of the burning of Huang-Tsun, the next station to Feng-Tai, was shown yesterday to Prof. Headland of the Pekin University, at present in this city. He said: "The Methodists have a mission church at Huang-Methodists have a mission church at Huang-Tsun which is supplied from the American mis-sion corps at Pekin. A native preacher is in charge of the church. The Mr. Norman, who is said to have been captured, is not of the North China Mission, but is a member of the Society for the Spread of the Gospel, a local society of Pekin. I don't believe the Boxers intend to kill any foreigners unless they get mixed up in fights. They want to carry off some, perhaps, in order to get a ransom for them; but they are intent on killing off the native Christians."

RUSH TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION. English People Take Advantage of Bank Hollday to Attend the Big Fair.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. LONDON, June 4 .- The weather to-day was beautiful and as it was a bank holiday, there was an enormous outpouring of Londoners to the country. There was an unprecedented rush of English people to Paris and it is estimated that 50,000 Britishers arrived there to-

day to attend the Exposition. PARIS, June 4—The attendance at the Exposition yesterday was, 515,700.
The night fète at the Exposition was a great success. The luminous fountains played throughout the evening. The attendance was

Secretary Brackett of the American Commissecretary practice of the American Commission has issued an opinion regarding the salaries paid the commission's employees. He holds that the amounts are proper and reasonable. He defends the recentingrease as just, owing to the advance of prices here.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN'S TRIP. Will Visit Oberammergan to See the Passion Play Before His Return.

Steelal Cable Despatch to THE SUN. ROME, June 4 .- Archbishop Corrigan of New York is spending a few days at Florence. He will go from there to Venice and will then visit Oberammergau to see the Passion Play.

Ministerialists Win in Italian Elections Special Cable Desnatch to THR SUN. ROME, June: 4.- An official report states that n the elections vesterday for members of the Chamber of Deputies the Ministerialists won 285 seats, the party of the Extreme Left 72, and the regular Opposition 82.

Three Fast Trains to St. Louis Via Pennsylvania Railroad Leave New York (West 23d St. Station) at 9:55 A. M., 1:55 and 5:55 P. M. daily.—Ada

OTIS TALKS OF FILIPINOS. INSURRECTION OVER AND NATIVES

ARE REGINNING TO TRUST US. Present Trouble Entirely With Small Bands of Armed Thieves - Aguinaldo's Life or Death of No Importance-Gen. Otis Leaves

San Francisco and Hurries to Washington. SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.-Major-Gen. Elwell S. Otis landed to-day after being twenty-five days on the transport Meade from Manila For five days past he has been a close prisoner at the Angel Island quarantine station. After a few hours rest he boarded the eastern overland express, and at 6 o'clock started on his trip to Washington.

He was escorted from the quarantine station by Major-Gen. Shafter and his aide. Lieut. Eugene Wilson of the Third Artillery. With Gen. Otis were Major Murray, formerly his secretary and Inspector-General, Capt. Sladen and Lieut. Stanley, his aides. As Gen. Otis stepped from the tug he looked

like a sick man. His face was pale and drawn, there were heavy wrinkles under his eyes, and his whole appearance suggested the man who was thoroughly tired. The General sought a closed carriage to avoid the crowd and was driven to the Occidental Hotel, where he had missionaries confined in Paoting-Fu report lupch with his staff and Gen. Shafter.

When seen after lunch he said that rest. after such a long period of hard work, was

difficult to endure, and that he really felt better when at his deak in the excessive heat of Manila than when at leisure on the steamer. With characteristic modesty he denied that he had overworked himself, and said he had merely pleaded business to get rid of the war correspondents. He said: "I played off very often, when I ought to

have been working. You see, I liked the climate of Manila, it suited me and I really felt much better when hard at work than I do at at this moment." In response to an inquiry whether he thought

we ought to hold the Philippines, he said: "Hold them? Why, of course, we couldn't let go now if we wanted to. As to whether they were worth the amount

As to whether they were worth the amount expended on them he was still more positive.

"Why," he said, "there is no question about it. The Philippines are immensely rich, and from a strictly commercial standpoint, they are sure to be a paying investment. Just as soon as capital becomes interested, I expect to see an immense amount of trade with the islands. This, of course, takes time, for capitalists naturally are unwilling to invest in practically unknown territory.

islands. This, of course, takes time, for capitalists naturally are unwilling to invest in practically unknown territory.

Of the state of affairs in the Philippines he said: "The insurrection has been over for several months, and there is no danger of another rebellion, for the simple reason that the rebel army has been completely shattered and all the leading rebels killed or captured. It is true, many armed bands of thieves infest various parts of the islands, whom the insurrectionists claim are still loyal to the Philippine cause; but that this is not so is proved by the fact that the natives themselves in many cases ask us for protection from these thieves. Even these bands are on the run, however, and we are keeping after them and gradually stamping them out of existence.

The so-called Filipino Government has ceased to exist for a long time and we are now protecting those who demand from us immunity from outrages inflicted on them. Peace has been practically restored all through the islands and the Filipinos generally have returned to their avocations, thoroughly content to submit to American authority. Trade conditions are being gradually restored to their normal state and there is much better feeling everywhere. Of course, much remains still to be done before we can afford to rest upon our oars, but there is every indication that the worst is over and that a new era is dawning for the Filipinos.

"That they, too, feel this is evident from the way in which they are cooperating with us in our efforts to better their condition. The most encouraging sign, in my opinion, is that for the past few months the natives themselves have been giving us information for the purpose of helping us to break up the bands of ladrones and robbers who have infested the country since the Filipino army was disbanded. Formerly we could not get a native to tell us anything, and were consequently badly handionpped. Recently, however, they have

anything, and were consequently badly handi-capped. Recently, however, they have begun to realize that it is to their best interests to put capped. Recently, however, they have begun to realize that it is to their best interests to put a stop to the frequent raids of these bands of marauders, and they have shown a disposition to sid us to attain that end. Within the past three months, owing this cause, we have captured more arms than during the whole of the campaign to that date. In almost every case the information as to where they were secreted came from friendly natives.

"For almost two years the Filipinos refused to believe in the promise which we made to protect them against the insurrectos, but once the rebel army was scattered and our supremacy became assured they readily understood what was best for their interests and acted accordingly."

became assured they readily understood what was best for their interests and acted accordingly.

"There are a few outlying districts still in which the Ladrones have so terrorized the natives that they are afraid to follow the dictates of their common sense, but these are rapidly being cleaned out, and it is only a question of a few months before our troops will have all the arms gathered in and the Ladrones scattered to the four winds.

"Considered as a whole, the present situation is eminently satisfactory. The northern provinces have been almost entirely cleared of the Tagalos, and the natives there not only welcome the Americans but lend them every assistance in their power. The establishment of military governments east and west of the mountains will in the near future be followed by provincial civil governments. Reconstruction has already begun in some provinces, and will begin in others very shortly. Outside of Luzon there is a decided tendency for the better everywhere and everybody is anxiously awaiting the time when American methods will operate without fear of interruption.

"One of the moet successful experiments yet tried is the establishment of courts of equity based upon the American style. The Filipinos recognize this to be the most liberal reform yet accorded them, and they are quick to take advantage of it. Once they find that we are to be trusted and that our promises are not made merely to be broken, there will be no further trouble."

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ther trouble.

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been killed by a detachment of the Thirty-third Infantry under Major March last month.Gen. Otis said:
"Aguinaldo does not cut any figure in the rebellion any longer, and his life or death are matters of perfect indifference, so far as the ultimate result is concerned. He has been politically dead since the backbone of the revolution has been broken. He never did amount to anything, in my opinion, for he was only the figure-head for such men as Mabini and Buencamino who were the real brains of the insurrectionists. By the way, Buencamino wanted to come over here with me but I declined to bring him along."

CAPT. GODFREY KILLED. Palls Fighting With Gen. Funston's Command-His Family Lives in New York.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. MANILA, June 4. - Brig .- Gen. Funston, who is Roberts of the Thirty-fifth Volunteer Infantry a few days ago, engaged a party of insurgents yesterdayt wenty-five miles north of San Miguel. In the engagement Capt, Godfrey of the Twenty-second Regulars and one private were

killed.

WASHINGTON, June 4.-Official information of the death of Capt. George J. Godfrey was received in a cablegram to the War Department this morning from Gen. MacArthur. The despatch says that he was killed in an engagement near San Miguel de Mayumo, Luzon, on June 3. Capt. Godfrey was born in New York city Feb. 14. 1882, and appointed from New York to the Military Academy July 1, 1882. He was made a Second Lieutenant of the Twenty-second Lifantry in February, 1893, and Captain in March, 1899. He Joined his company Sept. 20, 1886, and served with it at Madison Barracks, N. Y., to September, 1887; at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to October, 1883; at Fort Suily, S. D., to November, 1893; at Fort Keosh, Mont., to September, 1895; at Fort Yates, N. D., to May, 1896; at Fort Crook, Neb., to April, 1898; at Tampa, Fla., to June, 1898; in the Santiago campaign to Aug. 10, 1898, being wounded in action at El Caney, Cuba, July 1, 1898. He arrived in Manila June 3, 1899. of the death of Capt. George J. Godfrey was

Capt. Godfrey's wife lives with his sister at 516 East 120th street. She said last evening that she had not received any confirmation of the news of her husband's death.

Mount Pleasant House, White Mts., has its repre-

STEPHEN CRANE DYING. 1 No Improvement Since His Arrival at Baden

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, June 5 .- The Chronicle says that the removal of Stephen Crane to the Black Forest n Germany has caused no improvement in h health. He is at Baden-Weiler. He is not expected to live. His wife is attending him.

LOUISVILLE'S JEFFERSON STATUE. Too Big to Go Through Pennsylvania Tunnels and Therefore Held in New York.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 4 .- The bronze statue f Thomas Jefferson which was presented to Louisville by I. W. and B. Bernheim reached New York last week from Bremen, but an unexpected difficulty has arisen which will prevent its arrival in this city before a week or ten days. The Pennsylvania Railroad agreed to bring the monument here, but it was found that the tunnels on the way are not large enough to

admit of its passage through them. The moument consists of a figure of Thomas Jefferson fifteen feet in height, a reproduction of the Liberty Bell fourteen feet in height and four life-sized figures, symbolizing Liberty, Religion, Tolerance and Prosperity. It is now proposed to send the mo

by way of Buffalo. THE CALUMET AND HECLA FIRE.

No Apparent Check to the Flames in the Depths of the Mine.

HOUGHTON, Mich., June 4 .- The temperature of the burning shaft of the Calumet and Hecla wine shows little variation and the fire is evidently burning unchecked thousands of fee under ground. The gas escapes in large volumes through many cracks in the earth and a arge force of men and teams are constantly employed in covering the vents with earth. Many workmen are overcome by the gas, and one party of eight men narrowly escaped asphyxiation.

TRAIN BOBBERS FOILED. The Engineer Ran Away With the Train After It Had Been Held Up.

GALVESTON, Tex., June 4 - An attempt to rob the northbound Cannon Ball express train on the International and Great Northern Railroad was made shortly after midnight last night near Price's Switch, sixty miles south of Longview, Tex. Engineer Charles Rich saw a pile of ties and a lantern on the track, and stopped. Three masked men with leveled revolvers forced the engineer and fireman to uncouple the mail, baggage and express cars and pull ahead about two miles from the re-

mainder of the train. The robbers then commanded the express messenger, named Rutherford, to open the car door, and, failing to get any response, compelled Fireman Love to break in the door with a coal pick. As the fireman broke open the door he called to the express messenger and the bag-

he called to the express messenger and the baggagemaster, Strong, not to shoot. The express messenger replied that he would kill the first man who entered the car.

Love was forced into the car by the robbers, and the messenger shouted: "Get outside, Love," and fired. Thereupon the robbers fired a volley into the car, but the occupants were not hit.

During the confusion Engineer Rich crawled unobserved to the engine, boarded it unnoticed, threw the throttle wide open, and before the robbers were aware of it they were left in the darkness. A quick run was made to Jacksonville, five miles north. There a posse was organized, bloodhounds were secured and the train returned to the scene of the hold-up. There the posse disembarked and started on the trail of the robbers.

The detached part of the train was coupled on and the Cannon Ball express resumed its journey to St. Louis, its treasure saved by the coolness and nerve of Engineer Rich. So far nothing has been heard from the posse or the robbers.

A SCHOOLTEACHER DISMISSED.

She Told Her Papils That Christ Was One of Ten Brothers. HOLYOKE Mass., June 4-Because she told her pupils that Christ was one of ten brothers and sisters, Miss Anna B. Hasbrouck, an instructor in history, was dismissed from the high school faculty by the School Committee to-night. The incident which cost Miss Hasbrouck her position happened in the mediaval history class a few days ago. The discussion drifted to the parentage of Christ, and one of the students, Miss Jess, wanted to know if Christ was the only son. Miss Hasbrouck replied:

the only son. Miss Hasbrouck replied: "No he was one of a family of 10 brothers and sisters." A second student doubted Miss Hasbrouck's statement and wanted to know her authoriy. "I cannot tell you accurately just new," she replied, "but I have the impression that the statement is made in the Bible." Some of the students, still sceptical, repeated the assertion at home, and one of the prominent clergy in the city, the Rev. P. J. Harkins, severely scored the teacher. An investigation by the School Board and a request for her resignation followed. Miss Hasbrouck is a graduate of the New York State Normal College.

NORWEGIAN SHIP ON THE LAKES. She Comes to Get a Slice of the Steel Rail

Carrying Trade With Canada. ASHTABULA, Ohio, June 4.-The steamer Carlo, halling from Norway and manned by Norwegians, has just arrived at Conneaut. She has come to engage in the steel rail carrying industry between Conneaut Harbor, Ohio, and Fort William, Canada. In size she is small, and in build she is not much unlike number of small American vessels engaged in traffic on the lakes.

number of small American vessels engaged in traffic on the lakes.

It is said here that she is the first vessel from a European country to engage in lake traffic. She is positively the first to engage in the steel ratic rationarying trade. Canadian vessels, however, often ply to and from Ohio ports.

Conneaut is Carnegie's lake port. Several new Canadian terminals have been opened up as steel rail receiving ports recently. The great demand for boats in the ore trade may cause a scarcity of vessels in other lines of traffic, and there may be room for many more boats. It may be that others will come from Europe.

A FATAL DRINK OF WHISKEY. He Stood up in a Boat to Take a Drink and a

Sudden Lurch Threw Him Overboard.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., June 4 .- Michael Sideck, a Hungarian, employed on O'Brien's brick yard, was drowned in the Hudlon River to-night while taking a drink of whiskey from a jug, which he had in a row boat, while crossing the river. Sideck and three companions left hunting the rebel force that captured Capt. | the brick yards at about dark to row to New-There they purchased a gallon jug burgh. and filled it with whiskey. When about in the and filled it with whiskey. When about in the middle of the river, Sideck stood up, ran his arm through the handle of the jug and started to take a drink. A sudden lurch of the boat threw him backward into the river. He could not free his arm from the jug and its weight pulled him down. He never rose to surface again. His companions stopped the boat, but no sign of him was seen after he disappeared into the water. no sign of hin into the water.

> THE REV. DR. STORRS DYING. All Hope of His Recovery Has Been Abandoned by the Family.

The Rev. Dr. Richard Salters Storrs, pastor emeritus of the Church of the Pilgrims in Brooklyn, was in such a critical condition last night that all hope of his recovery was abandoned and it was thought that he might not survive until the morning. He had been not survive until the morning. He had been confined to his bed at his home 80 Pierrepont street for the past two weeks and Dr. F. H. Colton, his physician, has been in almost constant attendance on his distinguished patient. Dr. Storrs grew more feeble each day and on Monday all hope of his recovery was practically abandoned. Dr. Colton said at a late hour last night: "Dr. Storrs is very low. He may live out the night." All Dr. Storrs's immediate relatives within reach were at his bedside last night.

New Trata to Cleveland and Cincinnati Via Pennsylvania Railroad. Leaves New York (West 23d St. Station) 8:25 P. M. daily. -Ads.

HILL WONT YIELD ALL

PRICE TWO CENTS.

ICE STORM THREATENED IN THE STATE CONVENTION.

Bryan Men Beaten on Platform-"No Plat form at All" Is One Cry-If Hill Can's Have the State Committee There'll Be Wigs on the Green-As to Instructions for Bryan, Oh Yes, That Goes All Right

The Democratic party of the State of New York, was said last night at the Hoffman House to be skirting a glacial period, and while there may be only a hailstorm in the State Convention which is to assemble this morning in the Academy of Music, it may turn out to be an ice storm. A good deal depends upon the Hon. David Bennett Hill of Wolfert's Roost, Albany. He has been compelled to bow to the mandate of the Hon. Richard Croker, the Sage of Tammany Hall, that the State Convention shall indorse Bryan, and, contrary to all precedent, instruct for Bryan the New York delegation to the National Convention at Kansas City. Beyond that, Mr. Hill's intimates said last night, he would not go, and when it was discovered that all day long an effort had been making to take away from Mr. Hill the new State Committee to be named by this State Convention, Mr. Hill's friends said

that he would not stand that.

"If Mr. Hill's adversaries in the Democratic party," declared Mr. Hill's intimate friends. attempt to take away from him the new Democratic State Committee, he will stand up in the Democratic State Convention and attack Tammany Hall for its connection with the Ice Trust. Hill will stand a good many things. He isn't much of fighter in the open, but he has manife ness enough not to let himself be crowded off the earth, especially when no one acquainted with him disputes the fact that he wishes to regain power for the Democratio party in the State. So we tell you, and we have a right to speak for him, that if it is discovered that Tammany Hall or any of its allies have loined in any combine to defeat Mr. Hill for control of the Democratic State Committee, Mr. Hill will make things lively in the Democratio State Convention against Tammany on the Ice Trust business.

"Will Mr. Hill really fight?" was the question asked of his friends. "He will fight on that question at the drop of

The State Committee met last night at the Hoffman House, Chairman Frank Campbell of Bath wielding the gavel. Mr. Hill. Mr. Murphy, Mr. Carroll, Mr. Shevlin, Mr. McCarren, and Norman E. Mack of Buffalo were present. The meeting lasted exactly ten minutes. Mr. Hill nominated ex-Assemblyman John T. Norton of Troy, the personal friend of ex-Senator Murphy, to be temporary chairman of the convention to-day. Mr. Hill's suggestion was accepted without a murmur and the committee adjourned. Only one or two proxies were reported at the meeting of the

a hat." they replied.

Immediately after the meeting of the State Committee a conference was called to meet in the apartments of Mr. Murphy to consider what ort of platform should be submitted to the State Convention. It is known that Mr. Hill has had up his sleeve for the last two days sort of bi-metallic platform based on his Elmira speech, which calls for the recognition of silver with the consent of foreign nations. Nevertheess, it was decided that a conference was necessary on this important subject.

There were present at this conference the folowing gentlemen: Mr. Hill. Mr. Murphy, John F. Carroll, Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, Chairman Campbell of the State Committee, and Mr. Shevlin and Mr. McCarren of Kings. Mr. Shevand Mr. McCarren. county, believe that they hold the balance of power in any Democratic State Convention, and especially is this true at the present time. Nevertheless Mr. Mack, as the head of the Erie county delegation, represents twenty-four delegates, and Erie county is considered to be the lomicile of the Simon-pure Bryan element in

the State of New York. Well, that conference did not break up until 11:30 at night. It was a three-hour affair. The discussion was as to whether the con-vention should or should not reaffirm the Chicago platform of 1896, and if not, just how much of that platform should be menioned in the proceedings of to-day's convention. Mr. Hill brought out his platform which calls for bimetallism. Mr. Mack for the radical Democrats of the State protes gainst any such platform and demanded that the Chicago platform should be reaffirmed in its entirety. From all accounts Mr. Mack was defeated, but Mr. Mack's friends said that if any equivocal platform was submitted by Mr. Hill or anybody else in the State Convention to-day, the real friends of Mr. Bryan in the State would get up and ubmit a minority report.

Mr Hill in this conference was supported by Mr. Murphy and by the Kings county Democrats. This is a sort of paradox inasmuch as Mr. Murphy is a real Bryanite and the Kings county Democrats have by official resolutions denounced Bryanism. Yet, it may be said, that the winner in last night's conference was Mr. Hill, and from all accounts the Democratic State Convention is to have a slipshod platform pased upon Mr. Hill's bimetallic speech at El mira, or as some said late last night it is to have no platform at all. Some of the most eminent Democrats in the State declared that that they did not believe that it was necessary to adopt any platform at this convention. As an evidence of the general sentiment Ms. durphy requested his friend Norton of Troy. who is to be temporary chairman, to make a short a speech as possible this morning, and Mr. Hill, after talking with his friend Mr. Danforth, said he wished that Mr. Danforth would iam down his speech as permanent ichairman to the lowest possible limit.

Supreme Court Justice D. Cady Herrick was round buttonholing the Albany delegation and others and asking them to elect District Attorney Zeb A. Dyer State Committeeman, but the anti-Herrick faction were not asleep they believe that Patrick McCabe of Albany will be the committeeman for the district. The bets were 10 to 5 last night at the Hoffman House that Mr. McCabe would win over Herrick's candidate, Mr. Dyer. There are number of other contests to be settled, but as already said, the very general opinion to that Mr. Hill will control the new Democratic state Committee for the reason that if he doesn't "the worm will turn," and if Tammany Hall fights him on the complexion of the new State committee he will fire back on the Ice Trust pusiness. Mr. Hill has always been opposed to politicians making money. He isn't a money maker himself and he does not believe that Democratic politicians should use their party o benefit their pockets. Undertaker Mccarthy of Syracuse was again

around distributing literature against Hill until Treasurer John F. Gaynor of the Democratic State Committee called him off and said that his conduct was unseemly. The undertaker was very angry and he went down to Police Headquarters and saw Devery. The Chief told him that the law forbade the distribution of handbile in the streets and the undertaker ceased. He declared, however, that he would see his friend Billy Sulzer, whom he has nominated for Vice-President and that he had 100,000 circulars packed in his trunk at the Hoffman House which must see the light of day. The undertaker was so angry last night at the course of events that he had a personal altercation in